



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in the estimating of the merits of Greek art, and there is much independent and just though sympathetic characterization. In dealing with Roman architecture Mr. Sturgis is less happy. He appears to have fallen a victim to the narrow prejudices of the literary critics, who for the past fifty years have so generally refused to credit Roman art with any of the fine qualities which those who know it best have attributed to it. Even that preëminent medievalist, Viollet-le-Duc, was less prejudiced against the Roman builders than Mr. Sturgis often appears to be. He will allow them no originality whatever; the splendid monumental planning of their great complex buildings, the superb combination of engineering with artistic effect in such edifices as the Pantheon and the *thermae*; the marvelous fertility of resource with which they moulded and applied their architectural forms and principles to the most varied and diverse purposes—these qualities elicit only the scantiest praise or none at all. The Romans were the first people to make possible and to realize the splendid effect of lofty unencumbered and spacious interiors. Confessedly, the Pantheon has never been surpassed in this respect. Until Roman genius developed the vault and its abutments, no man had ever beheld a hall of more than forty-three feet of width unencumbered by columns, nor a ceiling overhead more than seventy or seventy-five feet high. The Romans created a new architecture, opened an entirely new path for architectural development, discovered and exercised a new kind of architectural imagination. Yet of all this the reader derives no hint from Mr. Sturgis' chapters. Individual buildings and features of design receive commendation; but after the description of the great Temple of Venus and Rome, in the chapter on Disposition of Large Buildings, Mr. Sturgis observes: "Now, all this except the building in mortar-masonry and the idea of a vault *might have* occurred to the Greek" (the italics are ours). "The Romans have little claim to originality as builders or as makers of plans". To any one who is not blinded by a fundamental prejudice against *all* Roman art this must seem an extraordinary pronouncement. The mortar-masonry and the vault, both purely Roman characteristics which revolutionized the world's architecture, are slurred over as of no account, and the making of complex and elaborate plans unapproached in earlier antiquity for magnificence of artistic effect and reasoned logic of arrangement, gives the Romans "little claim to originality"!

Mr. Sturgis also follows the literary critics in his assault upon the combination of the engaged order with the arch. His reasoning seems to the reviewer superficial as well as unsound, but space forbids enlarging on this.

Thoroughly satisfactory, on the other hand, are the chapters on memorial arches (Bk. V, ii) and on surface decoration (V, vii). This last chapter of the volume is written with sympathy amounting to enthusiasm, and may be coupled with the chapter on Greek methods of construction (Bk III, vi) for clearness, sustained interest and discrimination.

Errors of statement and typography are very few, the only serious one—an evident oversight—being the assignment, on page 284, of the Egyptian temples of Denderah and Edfu to the time "just preceding that of Diocletian".

The volume is a handsome royal octavo, well made and well printed. The advent of the second volume will be awaited with interest, for it will comprise the history of the medieval styles, on which Mr. Sturgis may be expected to write *con amore*.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

A. D. F. HAMLIN

In the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* (1905, p. 1009) Mr. Max Kiessling published the first part of a study of the ethnic problem of ancient Greece, of which the following is a short resumé.

In quaternary times Greece formed part of an Aegean continent, separated from Europe, and immigration was from Asia into Greece. When the land configuration attained its present form, hordes came in from the north and northwest. Three large tribes inhabited the regions in the north of historic Hellas, Thracians, Illyrians and, between them, the Macedonians, all speaking Indo-Germanic languages, although the Thracian was an East-Indo-Germanic idiom (*Satemsprache*) and the Illyrian was West-Indo-Germanic (*Kentumsprache*), a distinction which the author regards as fundamental and vital. The Macedonians were Illyrians, i. e. non-Hellenes. The Epirotes were also Illyrians who forced out the Hellenes, just as the Macedonians forced out the Thracians, some of whom, migrating into Asia, left traces there in the present Armenian language. Further, the Dorians and the Aetolians are not Hellenes, but Illyro-Epirotes (for this view he cites Wilamowitz). The Hellenes themselves spoke a Kentum-language, and were therefore connected with the Illyrians, but not directly; they must be considered as a distinct ethnic group.

Turning to Asia Minor, we notice first of all that the languages spoken there are neither Semitic nor Indo-Germanic. Kretschmer (*Einleitung in die Geschichte der griechischen Sprache*, a book which the author finds indispensable) established a common phonetic law, i. e. that before a nasal *tenuis* changes to *media*, in the southern group (Carian, Lydian, Pisidian, Cilician). In northern Asia Minor, names of places show the same character-

istic suffixes as are found in Southern Asia Minor, a fact which indicates a common language for the autochthones. The presence of one of these Asiatic peoples, the Carians, in Greece is directly vouched for by Greek tradition and by names of places. Many Greek words, especially names of places, fishes, birds, plants, are inexplicable by Indo-Germanic etymologies. Many names of places especially show the  $\nu + \delta$  or  $\sigma\sigma$  suffix (Pott, *Personennamen*, 451 ff.), such as Korinthos, Zakynthos, Parnassos, Ilissos, etc., which, while more frequent in the East, are nowhere altogether absent. Many names of Greek places again are to be found in Asia Minor. The presence in Greece and Asia Minor of similar place-names, which must both be traced to a non-Indo-Germanic language, shows that the Hellenes, therefore, or preferably the Hellenic racial elements, found an older people in Greece, which they did not displace, but which they absorbed, since the extirpation of a conquered people by invaders is regarded by ethnologists as an altogether untenable theory.

The article of Mr. Kiessling is an introduction to a large work in preparation by him, *Historische Völkerkunde Griechenlands*. For that reason, notes and citations are omitted, which are the more missed because the statements are, nearly all, very positive and confident.

NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

MAX RADIN

The first meeting of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for the current academic year, took place on the 28th of December, 1907 (January 9th, 1908). The audience was an extensive one, comprising the members of the other schools at Athens, most of the Athenian archaeologists and a large number of friends of the school. The Director, Mr. Hill, delivered a speech devoted almost entirely to a summary of the work of the school during the twenty-five years of its existence. He referred to the various habitations of the school in Athens but devoted particular attention to the long line of excavations that have been carried on under the auspices of the school. He congratulated the school also on the success of the excavations in Corinth during the year 1907, in the course of which many new discoveries were made. After Mr. Hill's address one of the members of the school, Mr. Caskey, gave a new interpretation of one of the inscriptions relating to the construction of the Erechtheum.

Some twenty years ago a pupil translated the sentence, *Postero die vi interfectus est*, "He was killed at six the next day".

Bloomington, Ind.

H. W. JOHNSTON

## THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

is published by The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland. It is issued weekly, on Saturdays, from October to May inclusive, except in weeks in which there is a legal or school holiday, at Teachers College (120th Street, West of Amsterdam Avenue), New York City.

All persons within the territory of the Association who are interested in the literature, the life and the art of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, whether actually engaged in teaching the Classics or not, are eligible to membership in the Association. Application for membership may be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Knapp, Barnard College, New York. The annual dues (which cover also the subscription to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY) are two dollars.

To persons outside the territory of the Association the subscription price of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is one dollar per year.

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is conducted by the following board of editors:

*Editor-in-Chief*

GONZALEZ LODGE, Teachers College, New York

*Associate Editors*

CHARLES KNAPP, Barnard College

ERNST RIESS, Boys' High School, Brooklyn

MITCHELL CARROLL, The George Washington University

*Business Manager*

GONZALEZ LODGE, Teachers College, New York

Communications, articles, reviews, queries, etc., should be sent to the editor-in-chief. Inquiries concerning subscriptions and advertising should be sent to the business manager.

**ROEHR PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS**  
35 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN

## HOTEL MARLBOROUGH

36th Street and Broadway New York

The Famous German Restaurant. Broadway's Chief Attraction for Special Food Dishes and Popular Music.  
SWEENEY, TIERNEY HOTEL CO. E. M. Tierney, Manager

## First Year Latin

Do you want your first year's work to prepare your students to read Caesar? If so, write us for a description of our beginner's book, *Bellum Helveticum* by Messrs. Janes and Jenks. It is used by more first year students in Greater New York than is any other one book.

**SCOTT, FORESMAN & CO.**  
378 Wabash Avenue Chicago

## A Ground-Floor Investment

Why be satisfied with four per cent. when you can make three or four times as much with us? Hundreds of teachers among our satisfied investors testify to splendid results. For a few weeks only we offer you the opportunity to join our company on the ground-floor by investing from \$100 up. The money is absolutely secured by valuable New York City real estate.

For particulars sign the attached coupon and send it to us to-day.

McNEECE, KISTLER & COMPANY, 150 Nassau St., New York City

MR. P. P. EDSON,

Investment Department, Suite 804 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

DEAR SIR—Without creating any obligations on my part, kindly send full particulars regarding the investment mentioned above.

Name.....

Address.....

## TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE

Choice Staterooms by all Steamship Lines. Foreign Exchange. Travelers Checks. Correspondence invited. Tel. 1410 Stuyvesant.

**RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.**  
25 Union Square, New York